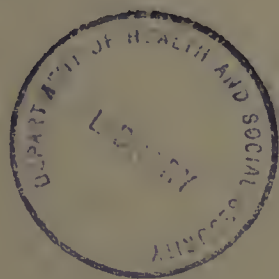


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THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1967



THE HEALTH OF
CHESTERFIELD
1967

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Health and Welfare Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

H. BAILEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Telephone No. 77232.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Chesterfield

The birth rate in the Borough was below that for 1966 and also below the national average. The death rate was similar to that for England and Wales, but lower than the borough rate for 1966.

One notified case of typhoid fever is recorded. This was diagnosed in a hospital in the borough, but arose in a patient living in a district outside the borough. No account, therefore, is given of the circumstances of the case.

It is sad to report one maternal death. This mother was booked for hospital confinement on account of age and was delivered in hospital.

The year saw the official opening of the Social Services Centre and already it was proving to be a value in the district in providing a long felt need to promote the welfare of handicapped persons. Such facilities as were previously available were provided in the former Markham Hostel. This has now been adapted for use as an Adult Training Centre for Mentally Subnormal and it enables the Department to provide a much needed service.

My thanks are due to all members of the staff for their support during the year, in particular Mr. G. Drabble (Chief Public Health Inspector) and Mr. G. S. Brown (Administrative Assistant) for their help in compiling this report on the health of Chesterfield.

H BAILEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1967

THE MAYOR (Councillor G. A. Wigfield, J.P.)

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Councillor Mrs. Anderson

„ Ball
 „ Boam
 „ Mrs. Brightmore
 „ Bucknall
 „ Mrs. Collishaw
 „ Dooher
 „ Fisher
 „ Rees
 „ Mrs. Sargeant
 „ Savage
 „ Mrs. Tideswell
 „ Mrs. Turner, J.P.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st December, 1967)

Medical Officer of Health

H. Bailey, M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Margaret J. Cash, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., CH.B.

Dental Officer

Vacant

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. Drabble, F.A.P.H.I., C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. B. Brackenbury, A.R.S.H., C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Public Health Inspectors:

G. D. Yates, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

R. Sharp, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

H. Thorpe, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

J. Genn, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

C. Baxter, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

C. C. Buxton, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

A. Lowe, Pupil Public Health Inspector

G. McGrogan, Pupil Public Health Inspector

Health Visitors:

Mrs. M. Hattley, S.R.N., H.V. (Senior)

Miss M. Norman, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss E. K. Booker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss M. J. Roddis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss K. M. Thorpe, S.R.N., H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives:

Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.N. (Supervisor)
 Mrs. E. Parums, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. J. Anderson, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. K. M. Keelty, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. L. Pullen, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. C. O. Mandeville, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. Spafford, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Miss F. M. Crapper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Superintendent)
 Mrs. E. Beswick, S.R.N.
 Mrs. E. Kirk, S.R.N.
 Mrs. M. Brazell, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Harwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. B. J. Wilson, S.R.N.
 Mrs. O. Varley, S.R.N.
 Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss J. Addlington, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Cocking, S.E.N.
 Mrs. J. Smithurst, S.E.N.

Administrative Assistant:

G. S. Brown, A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerical Assistants:

R. Clark R. Watts (Welfare)

Clerks:

Miss M. Kirk Miss P. Yeldham
 Mrs. V. Sykes Mrs. A. Tagg
 Miss C. Gibson Miss C. Shaw
 Miss M. Horton Miss B. Cripps
 Miss J. Speed

Welfare Foods (Part-Time):

Mrs. N. Beckett Mrs. M. Shorthouse

Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare:

W. R. Knight (Senior) M. Jennings
 M. Heaver

Craft Instructors:

R. A. E. Bower N. E. Smith

Home Teachers for the Blind

Miss T. Lawrence Miss M. Nixon

Home Help Organiser:

Miss A. Pike

Rodent Operative and Disinfecter:

G. E. P. Walker

Supervisor Adult Training Centre

J. H. Smith

Supervisor—Special Care Unit

Mrs. M. Palfreyman

SECTION 1

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The area of the Borough is 8,472 acres and the population according to the Registrar General's estimate at mid-year, 1967, was 70,020. The total population enumerated at the 1961 census was 67,858.

The number of inhabited houses according to the rate books at 31st March, 1968, was 24,249. The rateable value for 1967/68 was £3,217,294 and the product of the 1d. rate was £12,733.

The Borough is the natural, social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining, industrial and agricultural districts of North-East Derbyshire comprising an estimated population of over 250,000. The industries are many and varied, the chief occupation of the inhabitants being coal-mining, engineering, textiles, box-making and the manufacture of surgical dressings, confectionery, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births—Legitimate	550	482	1,099
Illegitimate	31	36	
Birth rate per 1,000 Population			15.7
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor			16.0
Still Births—Legitimate	9	—	14
Illegitimate	4	1	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births			12.57
Total Live and Still Births			1,113
Deaths—	375	401	776
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population:			11.1
Corrected by Reg. General's comparability factor:			11.1
Infant Deaths			
Legitimate	14	7	21
Illegitimate	—	—	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			19.11
" " " " " legitimate "			20.34
" " " " " illegitimate "			—
Neo-natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births			10.92
Early neo-natal (first week) per 1,000 related live births			10.01
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths during first week) per 1,000 related live and still births			22.4
Maternal Mortality			
No. of deaths			1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births...			0.89

Births

The live births registered were 1,099 (1032 legitimate and 67 illegitimate) giving a birth rate of 15.7 per 1000 population. When adjusted by the Registrar General's comparability factor (1.02) the rate is 16.0, which is the figure to be used when comparing the birth rate with that for England and Wales and with other areas. The rate for England and Wales in 1967 was 17.2. Still births numbered 14, giving a rate of 12.57 per 1000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths

Deaths registered numbered 776 compared with 892 in 1966. For 1967 the crude death rate was 11.1 per 1000 population, and as the comparability factor is 1.00, therefore the adjusted death rate is also 11.1. The rate for England and Wales for 1967 was 11.2.

The age distribution of deaths was:—under 1 year of age—2.7 per cent of the total. 1-14 years—0.5 per cent. 15-64 years—26.95 per cent. 65-74 years—29 per cent, over 75 years—40.85 per cent.

Heart disease caused 241 deaths, vascular lesions of the nervous system—119 and cancer—149. The deaths from lung cancer were 6 fewer than in 1966—of the 31 deaths from this cause, 24 were males. Deaths from respiratory diseases numbered 98, i.e. 37 from pneumonia, 53 from bronchitis and 8 from other respiratory diseases. Deaths from suicide numbered 5 (11 in 1966) motor vehicle accidents 11 (14 in 1966) and other accidents 34 (35 in 1966).

Infant Mortality

There were 21 deaths of infants under the age of one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 19.11 per 1,000 live births, compared with 20 deaths and a rate of 17.62 in the previous year. The rate for England and Wales in 1967 was 18.3.

Maternal Mortality

One death was ascribed to pregnancy making a rate of 0.89 per 1000 total live and still births.

In the following table, the causes of death at different periods of life, as supplied by the Registrar-General, are given for the year:

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under four weeks	Four weeks and under one year	Age in Years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
8. Measles	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Other Infective and Para- sitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	3	
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	7	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	M	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6	8	5	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	1	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	19	11	
	F	31	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	5	10	11	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	
16. Diabetes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	18	23	
	F	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	14	42	
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	M	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	23	30	30	
	F	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	31	27	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	
20. Other heart disease ..	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	6	
	F	49	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4	11	28	
21. Other circulatory disease ..	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	9	
	F	26	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	6	16	
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Pneumonia	M	11	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	
	F	26	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	19	
24. Bronchitis	M	37	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	8	10	12	
	F	16	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations..	F	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	M	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases ..	M	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	7	3	
	F	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	9	
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	M	10	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	3	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
34. All other accidents.. ..	M	15	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	3	5	
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	13	
35. Suicide	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total of all causes	M	375	7	7	2	—	2	5	11	34	71	119	117	
	F	401	5	2	1	1	2	2	12	20	50	106	200	

Infantile Mortality

The following table gives details of the deaths registered during the year which were under one year of age:

Cause of death	Under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	Total under 4 weeks	4 wks-3 mths	3-5 mths	6-8 mths	9-11 mths	Total under 1 year
Prematurity ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2
Bronchitis..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital malformations ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	4
Accidents ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
	6	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	12	2	3	2	2	21

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Ambulance Facilities

The Derbyshire County Council provides the Ambulance Service in the town, and the facilities provided are efficient and adequate for the needs of the Borough.

Laboratory Work

The County Health Laboratory carries out bacteriological examinations in connection with infectious diseases when necessary, and specimens in connection with the investigation and control of dysentery, food poisoning and intestinal infections are examined by the Public Health Laboratory Services provided by the Ministry of Health. Both Laboratories give excellent service and co-operation.

National Assistance Act, 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

It was not necessary to act under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises, any person in need of care and attention. Several cases were investigated after reports from various sources but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and/or home nurse or by constant follow-up by a health visitor.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 50

Under this Section, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. One burial was arranged during 1967.

Nursing Homes

At the end of the year there was one registered nursing home in the Borough; providing accommodation for 6 beds.

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 348 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connections with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year talks on Health and Welfare Services have been given by the Medical and Nursing Staff to members of community associations, youth clubs, parent-teacher associations and senior schools.

In addition two series of lectures to student nurses were given by the Medical Officer, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Health Visitors, and the Superintendent Home Nurse.

The anti-smoking campaign included the showing of films to school children and members of youth clubs, a wide display of posters and the distribution of book-marks by the Public Library.

Mothercraft and relaxation classes were continued during the year. So popular are these classes that it is sometimes difficult to accommodate all who wish to attend, and the Supervisor of Midwives and her staff have to devote a considerable amount of time to this service. The special discussion groups for husbands also continue to be most popular.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has given talks and shown films to various organisations and staffs engaged in the food trades, on the various aspects of food hygiene and food poisoning.

Peg board displays in the clinics and centres, and the distribution of books, leaflets and pamphlets on health education and prevention of disease was continued as a routine measure throughout the year.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

569 notifications were received during the year as compared with 425 in 1966. 463 cases of measles were notified as against 425 in the previous year. There were 23 cases of scarlet fever (15 in 1966).

One notification of Poliomyelitis was received. This was a patient from another area who was diagnosed as a case of Poliomyelitis in the Royal Hospital.

As regards illness generally, an indication of morbidity is obtained from figures kindly supplied weekly by the local office of the Ministry of National Insurance.

The following tables give numbers and types of cases of notifiable diseases and also age groups:—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Small pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	23	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Typhoid Fever	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	1
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery... ..	14	—
Measles	463	—
Whooping Cough... ..	63	—
Pneumonia	1	—
Food Poisoning	—	—
TOTALS	569	3

Disease	Notified Cases												
	At Age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	3	1	14	2	1	1	—	—	—	23
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	3	1	14
Measles	12	55	82	63	84	157	6	2	1	—	—	1	463
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	5	4	10	12	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Typhoid Fever.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ac. Poliomyelitis (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	59	93	78	93	196	8	4	10	3	3	5	569

Tuberculosis

5 cases of tuberculosis—4 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory—were notified. There was 1 death.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—30 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ...	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its annual visit to the Borough during April and May. The extent of cases of suspected tuberculosis found amongst all the group's survey was again extremely low. Discovery of tuberculosis is not, however, the only function of the Mass Radiography Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart may be revealed and any cases found are reported to the medical practitioner concerned who is thus able to give immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1967.

Attendances for:—	Male	Female	Total
Miniature Film Examination ...			
General Public	2,370	2,934	5,304
Booked Groups	558	837	1,395
Doctor's Patients	2	3	5
Ante Natal Patients		1	1
Total Miniature Films	2,930	3,775	6,705
Large Film Recall	30	24	54
Total Attendances at Unit ...	2,960	3,799	6,759
Patients referred to:—			
Chest Clinic	20	6	26
Recheck	1	—	1
Own Doctor	30	30	60

Provisional Diagnosis of Patients referred to Chest Clinic

	Male	Female
Active Tuberculosis	4	—
Inactive Tuberculosis	1	1
Acute Inflammatory Lesion	2	1
Heart Disease	1	—
Bronchiectasis	1	—
Sarcoid	—	1
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	—	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	—
Pneumoconiosis	1	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	—	—
Bronchitis and Emphysema	—	—
Unilateral Emphysema	—	—
Pleural Thickening	2	2
Diaphragmatic Cyst	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms	5	—
Emphysematous Bulla	1	—
Subphrenic Abscess	1	—

Some Other Abnormalities Discovered

	Male	Female
Inactive Tuberculosis	2	4
Pneumoconiosis	3	—
Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.	1	—
Acute Inflammatory Lesion	—	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	3
Heart Disease	11	16
Bilateral Bronchiectasis	—	—
Bronchiectasis	—	—
Eventration of Diaphragm	1	—
Post Inflammatory Fibrosis	—	—
Hiatus Hernia	5	—
Post Radiation Fibrosis	—	1
Pleural Thickening	1	—
Substernal Thyroid	—	1
Unilateral Emphysema	1	—

SECTION II

National Health Services Act, 1946

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**Child Welfare Centres**

No. of Centres provided	...	...	...	...	10
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	50
No. of Children born in 1967 who attended a Centre for the first time	...	...	...	...	925
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	...	...	...	...	2,730
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	19,068
Children 1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	8,103
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	27,171

Certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other dietary supplements are available at cost price at the Centres. The distribution of welfare foods provided by the Ministry of Health is carried out from the central office in the Town Hall Clinic and from all the Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the Borough.

The amounts distributed during 1967 were as follows:—

National dried milk—tins	...	...	...	...	7,604
Orange juice—bottles	...	...	...	...	17,858
Cod liver oil—bottles	...	...	...	...	1,088
Vitamin tablets—packets	...	...	...	...	1,116

Ante-natal Clinics

No. of Ante-Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	2
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	16
No. of expectant mothers attended	...	...	...	...	628
Total attendances made	...	...	...	...	1,648

All expectant mothers attending the Ante-natal clinic for the first time have a blood sample taken to determine the blood group, the Rh. factor and the presence of blood disease. They also have a haemoglobin estimation test periodically and, where necessary, are referred to their own doctor for treatment.

All the patients are weighed at every Ante-natal visit to detect any undue increase in weight, and unless they have been X-rayed in the course of the year at the Mass Radiography Unit they are sent to the Chest Clinic for a chest X-ray. Any abnormality found as a result of the X-ray is referred by the Medical Officer to the appropriate consultant for treatment.

Ante Natal Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

No. of women who attended during the year:					
Institution booked	...	...	...	...	143
Domiciliary booked...	...	...	...	...	41
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	184
					<hr/>
No. of attendances made	...	...	...	...	1,401

Post Natal Clinics

No. of Post-Natal Clinics provided	...	...	...	...	2
No. of sessions held per month	...	...	...	...	2
New cases attending	...	...	...	...	5
Total cases attending	...	...	...	...	5

Once a month a special clinic is held to which mothers are sent on medical grounds for advice with regard to family planning.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The figures below show the results of the working during the year.

Total number of sessions — 51

Total Number of Smears	...	...	...	...	494
Number of Special Repeats and Repeats	...	...	...	...	34

<i>Ages</i>	<i>No. of Attendances</i>	<i>Negatives</i>	<i>Repeat</i>	<i>Special Repeats</i>	<i>Positive</i>
20—24	13	12		1	—
25—29	63	58		5	—
30—34	80	77	2	1	—
35—39	83	76	3	4	—
40 & over	255	237	5	10	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	494	460	10	21	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Numbers Provided with Dental Care

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	10	9	9
Children under 5	49	28	28

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided

	Scalings & Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures Provided		Radio-graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	5	17	—	1	8	1	—	1	3
Children under 5	2	31	—	—	29	10	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants

All infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less are defined as "Premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight of birth in the case of premature births. Special attention is given to premature infants in their own homes by the staff of the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services, and draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when necessary. Premature infants born in hospital are kept under special supervision by the Health Visitors on discharge from the Hospital.

No. of Premature **Live** Births notified:

(a) in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	55
(b) at Home	...	...	...	...	...	10

No. of Premature **Still** Births notified:

(a) in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) at Home	...	...	...	...	...	1

Of the 55 premature babies who were born in Hospital, 2 died within twenty-four hours of birth and 50 survived twenty-eight days.

Of the 10 premature babies born at home, 2 were transferred to hospital on or before the twenty-eighth day and all of them survived twenty-eight days.

Notification of Births

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1967, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	400	404	3	3	403	407
Institutional	1,608	686	51	11	1,659	697

Congenital Malformations

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 13/63 particulars of congenital malformations observable at birth are reported on the birth notification card. Particulars of the congenital malformations are then forwarded to the Registrar General at the end of each quarter.

During 1967 a total of 25 malformations were found in 21 children and these are listed below.

Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleft lip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Specific Syndromes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects of ear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects of spinal cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defects of skull and face	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypospadias Epispadias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrops Foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reduction deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart disease NOS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vascular defects of skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other defects of spinal cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Register of Potentially Handicapped Children

A register is kept in the department of children "at risk", i.e. who are potentially handicapped as a result of various conditions.

Some handicaps are obvious at birth, e.g. Talipes, cleft palate, etc., as listed in the previous paragraph. Other handicaps may become evident with the passage of time, e.g. deafness, mental subnormality. Children on the register are reviewed at regular intervals and the parents advised by medical officers and health visitors, regarding the management of their particular problems.

The register is proving of great value in ensuring that treatment is obtained and in particular, future special school placements can be planned.

These special school cases are transferred from the register to the school health service records when they reach the age of two.

Many of the low birth weight and prolonged or difficult labour cases prove to make satisfactory progress and are taken off the register at an early age.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority, but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes as arranged by the Churches Association for Social Work.

The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child and are transferred from the Home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement, and where necessary return to the Home usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately 13 weeks. In certain cases, i.e. when arrangements are being made for the adoption of the baby, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted. During the year under review, 12 unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes.

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1967.

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives

Doctor not booked	1
Doctor booked	396
	<hr/>
Total number of deliveries	397
	<hr/>
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ...	247
No. of cases in which Trilene was administered...	374
No. of ante-natal visits	1,660
No. of post-natal visits	4,997
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	284
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 10th day	377

Records Received from Midwives

Medical helps	3
Still births	51
Deaths of Mothers	1
Deaths of children	32
Liability to be a source of infection	1

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of Health Visiting Service is one Senior Health Visitor and eight Health Visitors who are also School Nurses, and a Clinic Nurse.

In addition to home visiting an important part of the work of the Health Visitors is that of giving advice in Mother Craft at the Child Welfare Centres.

Although there are not yet any arrangements for Health Visitors to work in conjunction with a General Medical Practitioner or group of Practitioners there is close-co-operation in so far as the

doctors ask the Health Visiting Service to investigate in difficult cases, particularly in connection with problem families. Any cases requiring medical treatment discovered by the Health Visitors during the course of routine visiting or at the Clinics are referred to the family doctors.

A considerable amount of time is spent by the Health Visitors in caring for old people and there is no doubt that the social work done in this field is invaluable.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1967.

No. of children visited during the year	...	...	...	4,822
First visits to infants born in 1967	...	...	...	1,027
Total visits to infants born in 1967	...	...	...	2,780
First visits to children born in 1966	...	...	...	984
Total visits to children born in 1966	...	...	...	2,058
First visits to children born in 1962-65	...	...	...	2,811
Total visits to children born 1962-65	...	...	...	4,713
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	106
Tuberculosis visits	...	...	...	54
Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	...	...	...	1,916

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

The Home Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 Visiting Nurses who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases. Their duties also include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital.

The laundry service for incontinent old people continues to be run by the Home Nursing Service.

The Summary of the Work of Home Nurses, 1967

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1967	...	...	...	311
No. of new cases nursed during the year:				
Medical	...	...	...	612
Surgical	...	...	...	161
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
Maternal complications	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	7
Others	...	...	...	—
				<hr/> 1,102 <hr/>

No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1967	...	...	...	...	...	1,102
No. of visits paid by nurses:						
General nursing	...	...	...	...	...	34,703
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	226
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	55
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	...	...	38
Others	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/> 35,022 <hr/>

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year, 701 children under the age of 16 years were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details are given in the following table.

	AGE GROUPS						
	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4	5-15
(a) Primary Vaccinations ..	—	2	3	17	509	75	76
(b) Re-vaccinations ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	14

B.C.G. Vaccination

School Children Scheme:

No. skin tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,133
No. found positive	...	...	...	...	...	279
No. found negative	...	...	...	...	...	854
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	848

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Completed primary Courses during 1967 of persons under the age of 16 years.

	Year of Birth					under Age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria ..	342	546	28	18	37	14	985
Whooping Cough	334	544	27	18	13	4	940
Tetanus.. ..	342	546	28	18	44	33	1,011
Poliomyelitis ..	133	712	96	28	95	58	1,122

Reinforcing doses during 1967 to persons under the age of 16 years.

						Others under Age 16	Total
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960-63		
Diphtheria ..	—	223	381	19	557	40	1,220
Whooping Cough	—	221	373	19	128	12	753
Tetanus.. ..	—	223	381	20	554	62	1,240
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	12	3	619	54	688

Of the above total cases immunised the following were completed by Private Medical Practitioners.

	<i>Primary Courses</i>	<i>Reinforcing Doses</i>
Diphtheria	291	158
Whooping Cough	289	120
Tetanus	317	183
Poliomyelitis	310	183

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors work in close co-operation with the staff of the Chest Clinic. They attend the Chest Clinic regularly when they discuss matters relating to patients and after care generally with the Chest Physician.

All new cases are visited by the Health Visitors for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts and follow up visits are made at regular intervals.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service, and bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

General

The work of prevention of illness, care and after care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory and Voluntary Agencies—such as the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, W.V.S., Red Cross, etc.

The Hospital Management Committee rely on sociological reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The Hospital Almoners refer to the Department cases on discharge from hospital requiring after care. These are either attended by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and making recommendations for admission to old peoples' homes.

Sick room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

Supply of Incontinence Pads

The supply of incontinence pads to patients using the domiciliary nursing services together with the physically handicapped and the elderly, greatly eases the burden of those who look after them in their own homes. During the year under review, over 10,800 pads were issued,

Patients using the service are supplied with plastic bags in which to insert soiled pads. Disposal is arranged with the Cleansing Department who have been given identification of these so that they are immediately incinerated on arrival at the Cleansing Depot.

For the more ambulant patients "Protective Pants" and interliners are supplied.

Chiropody Service

Chiropody treatment is provided for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Clinics are held two sessions a week and arrangements are made for 9 to 10 patients to attend each session.

Domiciliary treatment is restricted to those who would find it impossible owing to extreme disability to attend the Clinic even if transport were provided.

The number of applications received has shown a need for the Chiropody Service, particularly for the aged and infirm. The appointments are generally made every three to four months and a little less in more urgent cases.

The following is a summary of treatments given during the period 1st January to 31st December 1967:—

No. of cases dealt with during the year ...	...	...	...	377
Elderly ...	...	...	...	375
Physically handicapped	...	...	...	2
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	—
No. of First Treatments	...	...	...	94
No. of Subsequent Treatments	...	...	...	803
No. of Domiciliary Treatments	...	...	...	142
				<hr/>
	Total	...	...	1,039
				<hr/>
No. requiring transport	...	...	...	50

Section 29—HOME HELP SERVICE

At the end of the year there were 39 Home Helps on the panel. The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1967.

	Home Help to Households for Persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1967	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1967				
		Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis	Mentally Disordered	Maternity	Others	Total
Number of cases	337	13	—	28	22	400

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A total of 3,491 visits were made during the year by the Welfare Officers under the Mental Health Service and their work can be summarized as follows:—

Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental Illness) ...	671
Pre-care and After-care	1,215
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (subnormal and severely subnormal)	658
Attendances at O.P. Clinics and Hospitals ...	570
Miscellaneous Visits	377

Mental Illness

The number of admissions to hospitals for mental illness show an increase on the previous year and the circumstances in which they were admitted are set out below:—

			Males	Females	Total
Pastures Hospital			24	47	71
Scarsdale Hospital			12	11	23
Mapperley Hospital			—	1	1
Walton Hospital			44	30	74
Middlewood Hospital			2	—	2
			—	—	—
TOTAL			82	89	171
			—	—	—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Informal admissions (Section 5)	67	67	134
Admission for observation (Section 25)	6	7	13
Admission for treatment (Section 26)	—	—	—
Emergency admission for ob- servation (Section 29)	9	15	24
Compulsory admission of patients admitted for criminal offences (Section 60)	—	—	—
Order restricting discharge (Section 65)	—	—	—
Admission under Section 4 of the Criminal Justice Act	—	—	—
TOTALS	82	89	171

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality

There were 146 (83 males, 63 females) subnormal and severely subnormal persons being visited by the Mental Welfare Officers at the end of 1966 and during the year 658 visits were made. Short term care was obtained for 17 cases to relieve the strain on their families.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

The Adult Training Centre started in March of 1967, and since then there has been vast changes in the old Markham Hostel where the Centre is situated.

At present there are 44 trainees on the register, male and female, but it is expected to reach 50 by the end of this year. The staff consists of a Supervisor and two Instructors, one male and one female.

The programme of the Centre has been planned to cater for each individual need and to develop the trainees in an adult approach to work and recreation, which will help the sub-normal adult to take his place in the community. The key note of the Centre is flexibility, both in type of activity and group. After an initial settling in period with one Instructor the trainees are encouraged to move easily from one group to another.

The activities are many and varied. A combination of contract or industrial work is combined with handcrafts. The Centre occupies the ground floor only, which has been turned into a woodwork shop in which simple woodwork construction is carried out, i.e. clothes horses, clothes props and stools of various sizes and finishes. Firewood bundling also takes place in this department and proved most profitable last winter.

Handcrafts are designed to give a well finished product with a steady selling value. A constant stream of articles flow from all departments and an equal stream of orders for satisfied customers.

A further room has been set aside for contract work in which a group of mixed trainees carry out work secured from local industry and arranged in such a way that all members of the group are interchangeable and so no task ever becomes dull to the point of boredom. While initially this calls for great efforts on the part of the staff in the training of two teams for every job, this gives a reassurance of never having to delay a consignment due to absenteeism.

The work being carried out this year has enabled a bonus system to come into operation whereby each trainee receives a wage packet every week, each trainees payment varies depending on behaviour, personal hygiene and overall ability to work with others. Work to date consists of cardboard box construction, a simple notching and indenting job on machines supplied by the firm and a job of filling glass jars with coloured cotton wool balls, the latter being a very colourful and interesting job.

The female handcraft section involves a sewing section in which the female trainees have quite successfully completed a variety of simple dresses for themselves. This department contains a hair-dressing salon where trainees are taught to shampoo and set hair. Some of the trainees have never had their hair styled before and the amazement of the Plain Jane who are suddenly transformed into elegant young women is a joy to behold.

Just recently a new gas cooker has been installed and on Friday mornings trainees learn homecraft and simple cookery, with the emphasis on balanced diet, attractive presentation and economy. A small group of trainees take part, first visiting the shop to purchase the ingredients for the meal. Returning to the Centre the trainees prepare the meal and after laying the table sit down to enjoy it.

The washing of the Centre's linen is undertaken by the female trainees in the laundry. The equipment includes two automatic washing machines, rotary and hand iron. Once more team work is to the fore, and the laundry team alternate each week.

Life in the Centre is active and stimulating with staff and trainees working together retaining mutual respect and interest which is essential for the successful functioning of a Training Centre.

SERVICES FOR THE BLIND, PARTIALLY SIGHTED, PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DEAF

The year 1967 was an eventful one in the administration of the welfare of the Handicapped in Chesterfield it saw the opening of the new Social Services Centre in the Borough.

The building came into use at the beginning of the year and was officially opened on the 14th March, 1967 by Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw who was then Mayor of Chesterfield. It is a three storied split level building with the lower ground floor housing the Craft Centre for the Physically Handicapped. The main hall on the ground floor can be partitioned when necessary and during the day is used in part as a dining room for handicapped people attending the Centre. In the adjoining kitchen meals are prepared for these people as well as for those attending the Adult Training Centre or receiving 'Meals on Wheels'. Recreation rooms and a bath-room, furnished for disabled people, are situated on the top floor and there is of course a lift connecting the three floors.

Besides being used during the day by the Craft Instructors and Home Teachers for the Blind of both Borough and County, the Centre is open until 10.0 p.m. on most evenings during the week when it is occupied by the members of various voluntary organizations catering for handicapped people.

Towards the end of the year some 45 handicapped people were attending the Craft Centre at an average of twenty-five daily. Indications, were, however, that due to pressure of space which was already being felt, ambulant handicapped who attended daily would have to be restricted in their attendance to make room for newly registered handicapped referred by the Welfare Officers. The establishment of Welfare Officers who visit the physically handicapped in conjunction with their duties under the Mental Health Services was increased to three during the year.

Accommodation was found in the Social Services Centre for the Home Teachers for the Blind and weekly Craft Classes and fortnightly socials were held during the year in the Main Hall.

Blind and Partially Sighted

The following tables give the ages and categories of registered blind and partially sighted persons in the borough at the 31st December, 1967.

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind	...	...	...	90	131	221
Partially Sighted			...	14	21	35

				<i>Blind</i>	<i>Partially Sighted</i>
1—16 years	...	...	...	3	1
16—20 years	...	...	...	2	—
21—49 years		...	...	17	7
50—64 years	...	...	...	36	4
65 years and over		...	...	163	23

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Unemployed over 65 years	...	...		59	102
Unemployed 16-64 years but not capable of work	...	...	...	14	10
Unemployed 16-64 years but not available for work	...	...	...	2	15
Unemployed but capable and available for work	...	...	...	1	1
In open employment	...	...	...	11	1
Home Workers	...	...	...	1	1
Under 16 years but not at school	...			1	—
Under 16 years at school	...	...		1	1

Physically Handicapped

The number of handicapped persons whose names were added to the Local Authority's register during the year was 43 making the total at the year end 167, comprising 90 males and 77 females. Their age groups and a classification of their disabilities are given below:—

Age Groups			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 16 years	...	...	—	—	—
16—29 years	...	...	9	5	14
30—49 years	...	...	26	25	51
50—64 years	...	...	31	22	53
65 or over	...	...	24	25	49
			<hr/> 90	<hr/> 77	<hr/> 167

Disabilities

	Age				Total
	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 & over	
Amputation	—	6	3	6	15
Arthritis and rheumatism	—	1	7	17	25
Congenital malformations or deformations	3	3	1	3	10
Diseases of the Digestive and Genito-Urinary Systems of the Heart or Circulatory System (other than Tuberculosis) or of the Skin ..	1	1	12	7	21
Injuries of the Head, Face, Neck, Thorax, Abdomen, Pelvis or Trunk, Injuries or Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) of the Upper and Lower Limbs and Spine	3	10	7	8	28
Organic Nervous Diseases such as Epilepsy, Disseminated Sclerosis, Poliomyelitis, Hemiplegia, Sciatica, etc.	4	28	21	8	61
Neuroses, Psychoses and other nervous and mental diseases	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory) ..	1	1	—	—	2
Diseases and Injuries not specified above	2	—	2	—	4
	14	51	53	49	167

DEAF

The 38 persons on the Borough's deaf register were categorised as follows:—

Age	Sex	Deaf with Speech	Deaf without Speech	Hard of Hearing	Total
Under 16 ..	M	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—
16-29	M	1	1	—	2
	F	1	1	—	2
30-49	M	2	8	2	12
	F	3	7	1	11
50-64	M	—	5	—	5
	F	—	3	—	3
65 & over ..	M	1	1	1	3
	F	—	—	—	—
		8	26	4	38

SECTION III

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

Mr. C. H. Crombie, Engineer & Manager of the North Derbyshire Water Board has kindly given me the following report in connection with the water supply to the Borough, for the year 1967.

The supplying Authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) 1. All sources are chlorinated and where necessary more comprehensive treatment is employed. Distribution is from covered reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied water is satisfactory.
2. The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes although restrictions remained in force on the use of hosepipes.

- (b) Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's Laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1967, being Bacteriological 850, Chemical 600. Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results in view of the number of sources involved vary considerably with location and the approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	7.5	—	9.0
Alkalinity (CaCo ₃)	10	—	200 mg/l;
Hardness (CaCo ₃)	50	—	200 mg/l;
Chloride (Cl.)	10	—	35 mg/l;
Fluoride (F.)	0.1	—	0.7 mg/l;

- (c) The treated waters supplied to the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency and analyses of the supplies at source, in distribution, and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded figures within the recently revised acceptable concentration for lead.
 - (d) i. The number of houses connected in the area during the year was 328.
 - ii. 1,566 yards of main were laid for housing developments.
 - (e) Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained. No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.
- The waters were examined for radioactive substances. Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Swimming Pools and Baths

There are two open air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough which are owned and controlled by the Corporation.

The Markham and Stand Road Open Air Baths are under the control of the Parks and Cemeteries Committee and are in continuous use from April to October. The indoor bath at the Central School is in use throughout the year and is primarily used for swimming instruction by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts during the day time, but it is also made available to the general public and local swimming clubs at other times.

There are in addition, swimming baths for the exclusive use of the pupils at the Frank Merifield School and the newly built Chesterfield School.

All of the baths, with the exception of that at the Frank Merifield School are equipped for continuous filtration and for chemical dosage to ensure that a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained and frequent samples are taken by the Department for bacteriological examination.

A total of thirty six such samples were taken during the year, and submitted to the County Bacteriologist, and of these twenty-eight were reported to be satisfactory. Of the eight unsatisfactory samples, four were from the school baths which resulted from "teething troubles" when the baths were put into commission, and the remainder to temporary failures of the chemical dosage in the public baths which were speedily rectified.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of houses	Estimated population served
No. of houses connected to sewers ...	24,951	70,170
No. of houses not connected to sewers	60	150
No. of connections made during the year:		
(a) existing houses	Nil	
(b) new houses	331	
(c) other premises	10	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s;	23	waste water closets converted to water closets

Extensive alterations and additions to the sewage works which were commenced in 1963 have been completed and were

officially opened on 4th May 1967. The works include the provision of new screens and sedimentation tanks, additions to the sludge digestion plant and final settling tanks and extensions to the aeration capacity for the purification of the sewage before discharge. New offices, laboratories and workshops have also been built.

The Sewage Works have now capacity for the full treatment of 10.4 million gallons of sewage per day, or for the partial treatment of 36 million gallons per day.

Pet Animals Act 1951

There are three premises in the Borough which are licensed to sell pet animals under the provision of the above Act.

All of these businesses are subject to inspection by officers of the Department and twelve visits have been made to these premises during the year, during which there has been found to be general compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951

Two factories in the Borough are registered under this Act, one being engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other in new upholstered furniture. Inspection of these premises has revealed that only new filling materials, bearing the seal of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity are used, and in consequence it has not been considered necessary to submit any samples for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

Prevention of Damage by Pests

Complaints received during the year of the presence of rats or mice on premises of all types totalled 395. The majority of these complaints were from domestic premises where the odd rat or mouse had been seen, and single treatments quickly cleared the pests. Infestations in business premises totalled 108 and of these 89 were in respect of rats and 19 of mice. Surveys were also made of agricultural premises following which 13 treatments were found to be necessary. Sewer treatments have also been carried out in the centre of town where infestation of some of the older sewers and culverts are to be expected.

In addition to dealing with rodent infestations the rodent operative has dealt with numerous insect infestations, particularly

on the new estates built on what was previously agricultural land. The infesting insects have included a particularly large species of spider, spider beetles, clover mites and wood boring beetles. There has also been a big demand for his services to remove wasps nests in or near dwelling houses, 67 such nests being dealt with during the season.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food, giving details of the treatments carried out during the year in the eradication of rats and mice.

		<i>Non- Agricultural Agricultural</i>	
(1)	Number of properties in District ...	28,505	51
(2)	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	391	4
	(b) number infested by (i) Rats ...	323	2
	(ii) Mice ...	41	2
(3)	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	94	1
	(b) number infested by (i) Rats ...	64	1
	(ii) Mice ...	1	—

Atmospheric Pollution

There are four Smoke Control Orders operative in the Borough with a combined area of 1,202 acres containing 5,017 premises.

The survey of the Chesterfield No. 5 (Dunston) Smoke Control Area was completed during the year and the Order was made by the Borough Council on the 3rd October, 1967, and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. This Area which is contiguous with the No. 2 and No. 4 Areas covers 198 acres and contains 688 premises of which 675 are dwelling houses. There were no objections from the residents in the Area and the Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 12th January, 1968, and will come into operation on the 1st July, 1969.

The emission of dark smoke from industrial establishments is controlled by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958 and 195 observations have been made of such plants during the year. Contraventions were found on only 13 occasions and these were of a minor nature, and resulted largely from the cleaning of fires. On each occasion, visits were made to the factories and the furnace men were interviewed, and the necessary remedial action

was taken. It was not necessary to take legal action in any of these cases.

Reference was made in the previous report to a serious dust nuisance arising from the crushing and drying of furnace slag in the preparation of road making materials. This industry, which in many respects resembles the cement industry in the initial treatment of the slag is not designated as a special process controllable by the Alkali Acts, neither do the rotary oil fired driers come within the definition of furnaces under the Clean Air Act 1956. Action to secure the abatement of this dust nuisance had therefore, to be taken under the Public Health Act 1936. Following the service of statutory notice, the Company installed certain dust suppression equipment but this was ineffective in controlling the main source of dust emission, which was from exhausts of the rotary driers. A survey was carried out by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service on behalf of the Health & Welfare Department to determine the level of dust and grit emission from the slag driers to prove to the Company the extent of the nuisance and the need for more efficient arrestation equipment. Tests carried out on the exhausts from the coarse and fine driers revealed a combined emission of 384 lbs. of grit and dust per hour, or 9.4 tons per working week. This was ample proof that the existing dry cyclone dust arrestors were incapable of preventing this dust nuisance, and the Company was required to provide wet dust arresting equipment. This was installed in November this year and the dust emission from the Slag driers was reduced to reasonable proportions.

Eleven applications were received for prior approval to the installation of new furnaces and heating installations under the provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956, and these were granted. Plans were submitted for new chimneys in respect of four of the above installations and these were approved, subject to the chimney height being increased in two cases.

Daily measurements of atmospheric pollution are taken at three recording stations established in the Borough, as part of the National Survey being carried out by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology to assess the level of pollution throughout the country. The recording instruments are sited at the Town Hall, The Electricity Works in Chatsworth Road and Newbold Green School the areas monitored being commercial, industrial and residential respectively.

Monthly records of deposited matter from the atmosphere using the standard deposit gauge, and of sulphur concentrations using the lead peroxide method are also taken at two stations established at St. John's Road Depot, Whittington Moor and at the Sewage Works, Old Whittington.

The following Tables are prepared from the more detailed records which are supplied monthly to the Warren Springs Laboratory.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD
RECORDING OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION BY DAILY VOLUMETRIC METHOD

Monthly Averages for Smoke Concentration and Sulphur Dioxide Concentration for the Year Ending 31st December, 1967

MONTH	Station No. 1—Town Hall						Station No. 2—Electricity Works						Station No. 3—Newbold Green School					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.	H.V.	L.V.	A.V.
January ..	400	47	162	373	119	202	524	68	208	340	94	207	371	27	114	275	25	136
February ..	586	13	90	423	53	136	636	16	113	421	59	150	136	3	39	144	24	80
March ..	240	8	55	245	42	88	246	4	58	193	39	85	125	3	18	134	20	44
April ..	190	34	72	215	66	128	288	36	112	240	64	130	153	7	48	151	25	88
May ..	132	14	50	184	47	100	230	12	70	207	26	103	79	2	36	131	31	68
June ..	59	6	15	139	21	76	74	3	33	146	40	92	41	1	17	113	20	56
July ..	50	9	26	98	27	55	64	8	30	97	30	65	41	2	15	75	19	42
August ..	95	15	41	371	40	82	100	16	45	126	9	66	53	3	22	71	27	42
September ..	222	16	81	163	49	108	205	14	87	151	54	106	91	5	44	142	36	74
October ..	110	12	55	119	36	74	98	11	52	139	39	79	60	4	24	93	27	46
November ..	1,187	31	231	642	101	247	1,044	31	250	624	79	242	718	3	137	464	56	159
December ..	655	18	137	591	57	184	767	32	178	611	40	185	581	3	75	433	54	153

Interpretation: H.V. = Highest Value L.V. = Lowest Value A.V. = Average Value
Smoke measurement represents concentration of smoke particles in micrograms per cubic metre.
Sulphur Dioxide measurement represents concentration of SO₂ in micrograms per cubic metre.

The monthly recordings taken at the two stations in the Borough were as follows:

Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mile

Month						St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	...	...	...	...	...	11.86	9.29
February	...	...	...	...	...	12.80	8.82
March	...	...	...	...	...	16.05	13.72
April	...	...	...	...	...	16.00	11.84
May	...	...	...	...	...	17.44	16.02
June	...	...	...	...	...	15.03	10.57
July	...	...	...	...	...	10.89	13.20
August	...	...	...	...	...	10.37	8.99
September	...	...	...	...	...	8.18	7.18
October	...	...	...	...	...	9.97	9.00
November	...	...	...	...	...	7.37	6.39
December	...	...	...	...	...	9.16	10.67
Averages	...	...	...	...	...	12.09	10.47

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Figures represent the daily average of sulphur absorbed by the lead peroxide method, expressed in milligrams per 100 square centimetres:—

Month						St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	...	...	...	...	...	2.18	1.88
February	...	...	...	...	...	1.74	1.51
March	...	...	...	...	...	1.01	0.95
April	...	...	...	...	...	No results	
May	...	...	...	...	...	No results	
June	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	0.66
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	0.51	0.50
August	...	...	...	...	...	0.61	0.55
September	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	1.05
October	...	...	...	...	...	0.97	0.77
November	...	...	...	...	...	2.04	1.97
December	...	...	...	...	...	1.65	1.28
Average	...	...	...	...	...	1.24	1.11

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

**Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors
during 1967**

Complaints investigated...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270
Nuisances found	...	...	...	...	...	881
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	1,009
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	...	92
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	153
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurants Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	1,274
Visits to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	9
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	766
Visits to Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	2,644
Visits to Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	—
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	10
Visits to Factories	...	...	...	...	...	223
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,810
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	...	...	...	...	...	2,296
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2,128
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	2,925
Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	627
Number of Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	1,021
Number of Statutory Notices	...	...	...	...	...	145
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	35
Observations re Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	195
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	94
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	...	...	...	...	...	2,017
Visits re Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	...	...	...	...	...	1
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	...	...	...	...	...	292
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Foods Order	...	...	...	...	...	36
Visits re Poultry Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	—
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	189
Visits re Rag-Flock Act	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits re Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	14
Visits re Offices and Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	925
Visits re Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	888
Visits re Animal Boarding	...	...	...	...	...	5
Visits re Riding Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	3
Complaints re noise	...	...	...	...	...	23

**Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken by the
Public Health Inspectors**

Obstruction Drains Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	324
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	39
Drains tested by smoke and water	...	...	...	...	...	2,296
Inspection chambers built or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Gulley Traps fixed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Defects in drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Sink Wastes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rain water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
Rain water pipes disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Eaves spoutings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	59
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	81
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	—
New Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dirty Closets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty Premises cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Houses made reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	...	431
Water in cellars	...	...	...	...	...	17
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	85
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	18
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	45
Damp Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	94
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	...	...	...	...	...	21
Yards repaved	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
Accumulation of Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	40
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	56
Factory Contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	76
Defective Water Supply...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Ventilation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Proper Food Store provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	...	195
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.s	...	...	...	...	...	23
Rat infested premises cleared	...	...	...	...	...	435
Manure Pits provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	—
Pail closet converted into water closet	...	...	...	...	...	—
Urinals repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage:				
No disconnection of waste pipe	6	2	—	2
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	588	180	24	162
Drains obstructed	680	339	1	324
Closets and Ashpits:				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits	—	—	—	—
Conversion of pail closets into W.C's	—	—	—	—
Conversion of waste water closets into W.C's	38	2	3	23
Defective Water Closets	246	73	9	65
Provision of Additional Water Closets	—	—	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins	102	—	33	36
Dirty Closets	21	7	—	7
Other Defects				
Paving of courts and yards	79	22	1	17
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	424	118	28	132
Sinks	50	12	2	8
Insufficient Ventilation	8	1	—	4
Windows	249	65	27	120
Dampness	242	72	12	61
Water in cellars	47	15	—	17
Water Supply	54	18	—	18
Overcrowding	4	1	—	1
Foul condition of houses	29	7	—	8
Offensive accumulations	126	42	1	40
Animals improperly kept	16	3	—	4
Pigsties	4	1	—	1
Smoke Nuisances	243	13	—	13
Urinals	4	1	—	1
Nuisances not specified above	672	153	22	163
TOTALS	3,932	1,147	163	1,227

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	26	35	13	16
Slaughterhouses	1	766	—	—
Offensive Trades	8	9	1	1
Common Lodging Houses ...	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	35	810	14	17

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws and Regulations

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:

Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	3
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	1
*Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	2
*Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	1
*Tan Yards	...	...	...	...	3
*Tallow Melters	...	...	...	...	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	26
Preserved Food Stores	...	...	...	...	45
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	...	...	...	...	123
Factories of various kinds	...	...	...	...	321

*Offensive Trades

The following are the numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwellinghouses in the Borough.

Houses Using

Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins
24,531	91	35	17	24,565

1—Factories

The following Table shows the number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year:

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building Trades, Woodworking, etc. ...	47	—
Potteries and Brickmaking ...	3	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting ...	7	—
Foundries	12	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters ...	1	—
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery ...	17	3
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	32	1
Boot and Shoe Repairing ...	3	—
Engineers	44	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs ...	63	1
Surgical Dressings and Box Making ...	6	—
Laundries	8	—
Printing	9	—
Various	60	4
	312	9

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	9	26	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	312	197	35	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	23	23	—	—
Total ..	344	246	37	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	3	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	7	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	45	24	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	16	16	—	1	—
Total	76	49	—	5	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel— Making	2	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

A total of 723 premises have now been registered in the Borough under the above Act, 75 being new registrations.

With the new development now taking place in the centre of Chesterfield, the transference of business's and offices to new premises has continued during the year and this has accounted for a number of the new registrations received. Other new registrations have followed the routine inspection of the smaller shops where the occupiers were apparently unaware of their obligation to register the business.

Virtually all of the premises on the register at the end of the year have received a detailed general inspection.

As might be expected when applying an Act as comprehensive as this, to the many and varied businesses and offices now brought within its ambit, which hitherto have been largely outside statutory control, it is not surprising that the general inspections carried out during the year have revealed contraventions of the various provisions, and these are listed under the relevant sections at the end of this report. All contraventions found have been the subject of informal notices to the owners or occupiers of the premises concerned, and subsequent visits have shown that the notices have been heeded. Details of the contraventions remedied are also shown.

There have been no special difficulties in the administration of the Act during the year.

Twenty-one reports of accidents were received during the year, only one of these accidents was considered to be of a sufficiently serious nature as to be the subject of a written report. This occurred at a Solicitor's office and involved a junior female clerk aged 17, who without thought for her own safety, climbed 3ft from the second floor staircase on to the bulk-head sealing the stair well. The bulk-head was sheeted on the under-side of wooden spars with a thin plaster board which gave way beneath her, and the girl fell on to the stairs below fracturing two vertebrae and a bone in the left foot.

This could only be considered as an irresponsible escapade as the girl had to climb from the staircase above the handrails to place herself in a position of danger.

There would appear to be little doubt that fashionable female footwear is responsible for many of the falls from stairs, for no fewer than eight of the accidents reported involved women and girls in falls of this nature.

An unusual accident involving a male shop assistant resulted from the explosion of a tubular electric light bringing down the ceiling fitting on to his head causing laceration and bruising, when water seeped through, a temporary stopping during extensions to the store, fusing the electric circuit.

Fifteen of the twenty-one accidents were suffered by females.

The analysis of accidents by causation was as follows:

Falls on stairs	...	...	...	...	...	8
Slipping on wet floors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Injury by falling objects	...	...	...	...	...	2
Falls on same level	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cuts by glasses, bottles etc.	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cuts by hand tools	...	...	...	...	...	1
Back injury when lifting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Crushing by moving objects	...	...	...	...	...	2

Analysis by class of premises:

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wholesale Shops or Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	25	190	63
Retail shops	40	434	149
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	34	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	5	62	26
Fuel Storage depots	—	3	—
Totals	75	723	244

Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,424
Retail shops	2,678
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	402
Catering establishments open to the public	519
Canteen	65
Fuel storage depots	24
Total	6,112
Total Males	2,354
Total Females	3,758

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contra- ventions Found to be Dis- continued
Dirty premises	40	56
Inadequate means of heating	14	9
Lack of Thermometer	64	91
Inadequate ventilation	34	30
Inadequate sitting facilities	3	12
Lack of facilities for taking meals	—	6
Dangerous floors, passages, stairs	28	25
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary con- veniences	36	51
Insufficient or unsuitable washing facilities	67	66
Lack of first aid equipment	82	96
Dangerous machinery	30	25
Overcrowding	4	7
Lack of accommodation for clothing	4	9
Inadequate lighting	3	7
Inadequate lighting of water closets	25	29
Abstract not displayed	90	135
Absence of handrail to stairs	49	48
No labelling of sanitary conv.	11	16
No intervening vent. to san. conv.	14	16
Dirty waterclosets	24	26
Failure to register	33	50
TOTAL	655	810

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Drug Act, 1955

Milk Supply—Milk Register

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

No. of persons registered as Distributors	...	94
No. of premises registered as Dairies	...	3

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963—Licences Issued

Dealers to Sell Untreated Milk	...	...	9
„ „ Sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	86
„ „ Sell Sterilised Milk	...	...	43
„ „ Ultraheat Treated Milk	...	...	2
No. of Visits to Dairies and Milk Dealers	...		153

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963

All of the milk sold in the Borough is designated under the above Regulations either as 'Untreated', 'Pasteurised', 'Sterilised' or 'Ultra-Heat Treated' milk.

Well over 90 per cent of the milk sold in the Borough is heat treated at large pasteurising plants in Sheffield and Staffordshire and is distributed from two large cold stores situated in the town.

There are 94 distributors of milk in the Borough, who hold licences issued by the Borough Council to use the special designations under the above Regulations, and in addition there are twelve producer-retailers who are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food to sell 'Untreated' milk of their own production.

There does not appear to be a great demand for Ultra Heat Treated milk in the Borough for only two premises are registered for this class of milk. This is doubtless due to the generally accepted impression that all milk is a very perishable commodity, and the general public is not easily persuaded that by a special heat treatment it can be made to retain its freshness and palatability for many months.

Samples of all the designated milks are taken and tested at the County Laboratories to ensure the prescribed standards of heat treatment are being maintained, and that the keeping quality is satisfactory. The following Table gives the results of tests carried out on 56 samples submitted during the year.

	<i>Samples Tested</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
Pasteurised			
Homogenised Milk	8	8	—
Pasteurised Milk ...	18	18	—
Sterilised Milk ...	18	18	—
Untreated Milk ...	12	9	3

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

There are still eighteen sources of supply in the Borough and the surrounding County area from which untreated milk is distributed in the Town, and whilst there is now little or no risk of tubercle infection from these supplies, the possibility of brucella abortus being present in such milks cannot be ignored. Routine sampling of these untreated supplies are therefore being undertaken by Local Authorities throughout the country, but in order to obviate the duplication of testing of the same herds by different Local Authorities, samples are now being taken at the dairy farms and not during the course of delivery to the consumer.

There are four producer retailers of untreated milk in the Borough and 14 samples have been submitted to the County Bacteriologist and subjected to the Ring Test to detect brucella abortus, but negative results were returned in each case.

Meat and Other Foods

The Corporation Abattoir is the only slaughtering establishment in the Borough, and this supplies not only the meat requirements of the Borough but also of a wide area in North-East Derbyshire.

All slaughtering in the Abattoir is carried out by slaughtermen employed by the Corporation and an all in charge covering lairage, slaughtering and hanging of the carcass meat is made. While most of the through-put of the Abattoir is marketed "off the hook" by a few large wholesalers, the small butcher can still take advantage of the abattoir facilities and send in his own animals to be slaughtered for his own trade.

The concentration of slaughter in the one establishment makes possible both the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of all the food animals passing through, and this is carried out by full-time resident meat inspectors in the Department. During the year under review a total of 47,509 food animals were slaughtered and inspected, which resulted in almost 37 tons of carcass meat and offal being condemned as unfit for human consumption. Reference to the Table at the end of this section shows the weight and classification of the meat condemned, and the fact that carcass meat represents barely 6 tons of the total condemnation at the Abattoir, indicates the continuing improvement in quality and freedom from disease of the food animals inspected.

A total of 76 animals were condemned as being unfit for human consumption, details of which are as follows:

	Cows	Heifers and Steers	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Pathogenic Emaciation ...	—	—	13	4	—
Polyarthritis and Oedema	—	—	1	5	1
Septic Peritonitis ...	1	—	2	11	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	10	1
Septicæmia	1	1	—	3	—
Icterus	—	—	—	3	1
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	6	1
Septic Arthritis ...	—	—	—	1	—
Fevered Carcasses ...	—	—	1	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	—	—	1
Bruising	—	—	—	1	—
Septic Pericarditis...	—	—	—	1	—
Neoplasms	—	—	—	1	—
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	1	—
Moribund	1	—	—	1	—
Dead in Lairage ...	—	—	—	2	—
Total	3	1	17	50	5

The presence of tuberculosis in cattle continues to decline and evidence of this disease was found in only 4 bovines of the 7,746 slaughtered and inspected during the year, representing an incidence of 0.04 per cent in cattle other than cows and 0.24 per cent in cows. Although the cases found were of a very slight infection, confined to isolated mesenteric and retropharyngeal nodes, reports were sent to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in order that the disease could be traced back to its source.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was 2.74 per cent compared with 2.86 per cent in the previous year.

Two pigs found to be dead in the lairage were examined by a Veterinary Surgeon to establish the cause of death and to eliminate the existence of notifiable disease.

Evidence of *Cysticercus Bovis*—the cystic stage of a tape worm communicable to man was found in 40 cattle slaughtered during the year. In all cases the infestations were localised to the head or heart muscles and in 23 cases the cysts were calcified, when after condemnation of the infected organs the carcasses were safe for

human consumption. In the 17 cases where viable cysts were found, the carcasses, after condemnation of all of the offals, were retained in cold storage for three weeks, a period sufficient to sterilise any cyst which might have missed detection, after which the meat was safe for food.

As has been mentioned in previous reports the high incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis which in this is given as 41.03 per cent in cattle, excluding cows and 36.36 per cent in cows, is not so alarming as the figures would suggest, for this classification includes parasitic infestations by the liver fluke which are very prevalent in cattle and sheep, which are not communicable to man, and which in the main, beyond rendering the liver unfit for food, leave the remainder of the carcase and offal unimpaired. Strangely enough such infestations occur in the primeest carcasses.

Food inspection at wholesale warehouses, in food factories, restaurant kitchens and in retail shops resulted in almost $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of various foods being surrendered and condemned as being unfit for human consumption, making a total of over 41 tons of foods condemned during the year.

The various foods condemned are classified in the following table:

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1967

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir ...	7,746	182	19,163	20,418
Total number of animals killed...	...	...	...	47,509
Number inspected	...	...	...	47,509

Food Surrendered during Inspection

At the Abattoir

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Beef ...	1	6	0	20				
Veal ...	—	2	2	5				
Mutton	—	7	3	17				
Pork	4	1	1	27				
Offals	30	17	0	25				
					36	15	1	10

Surrendered by Traders:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat ...	—	11	1	27				
Canned Foods	3	5	3	20				
Bacon ...	—	—	—	12				
Cheese ...	—	—	—	2				
Fruit ...	—	—	3	17				
Frozen Food...	—	2	2	11				
Cooked Meats	—	5	1	17				
Vegetables ...	—	1	2	18				
					4	8	0	12
					41	3	1	22

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1966

With the implementation of the above Regulations at the Abattoir, the use of wiping cloths for cleaning beast and sheep carcasses during the dressing process, which has always been considered as a potential source of contamination, has been discontinued.

As from the 3rd February, 1967 seven hand operated pressure cold water sprays have been in use for washing carcass. While the meat traders were at first reluctant to accept this new system as they feared the keeping quality of the meat would be impaired, experience has shown these fears to be groundless, for during the prolonged hot weather during the summer not one complaint was made.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences were issued to 16 Slaughtermen under the above Act, 15 of these were renewals of expired licences and the remaining licence was issued to a trainee in the Corporation Abattoir who had qualified as a Slaughterman.

Most of the Slaughtermen receiving licences are in the employ of the Corporation at the Public Abattoir.

Meat Inspection, 1967. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7,328	418	182	19,163	20,418
Number inspected	7,328	418	182	19,163	20,418
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	1	3	5	20	51
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,006	149	2	842	2,642
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	41.03	36.36	3.84	4.50	13.18
Tuberculosis only :					60
Whole Carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	1	—	—	561
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.04	0.24	0.00	0.00	2.74
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	40	0	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	17	0	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.51	0.00	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A total of 247 samples of food and drugs were sent to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis. These included 67 samples of milk and 180 samples of various foods and drugs.

Four of the samples of milk taken were found to be not genuine or below standard as follows:

<i>Milk Samples</i>	<i>Result of Analyses</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1. Channel Island Milk	Slightly deficient in both milk fat and milk solids other than milk fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) Normal	Written warning given
2. Ordinary Milk	Deficient in Milk Fat to extent of 10%	'Appeal to Cow' sample taken with object of Legal proceedings
3. Appeal to Cow Sample re (2) above	Slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. Freezing Point (Hortvet) Normal	Natural causes
4. Channel Island Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6 per cent	Severe warning given

It will be seen from the following Table which gives the average composition of the milks sampled each quarter that a good standard of quality has been maintained during the year.

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	19	3.96	8.63
June Quarter	22	3.96	8.71
September Quarter	13	3.79	8.77
December Quarter	13	4.23	8.86
Average for 1967	67	3.98	8.73

Eight of the other foods and drugs sampled were found to be not genuine or below standard, details of which are as follows:

An informal sample of Glauber Salts lost, on analysis, only

0.14 per cent of its weight in drying instead of not less than 51.5 per cent and not more than 57 per cent as laid down in the B.P. standard for this product. The salts had lost practically the whole of the water of crystallisation, indicating that it was old stock. Following this result the Vendor was interviewed and the small remaining stock of these Salts were withdrawn from sale and destroyed.

An informal sample sold as 'Home made Beef' was shown to contain not more than 63.4 per cent of meat and not less than 36.6 per cent of cereal filler and water. The sample was, therefore, meat paste and had been wrongly described. The retailer was warned to correctly label the product in future. An informal sample of plain flour was found to be slightly deficient in chalk. Two informal samples of a brand of an Australian canned 'Casserole Steak & Gravy' which bore on the label the statement 'Meat content not less than 70%' were reported by the Public Analyst as containing 67.43 per cent and 65.8 per cent of meat respectively, the samples being therefore 3.7 per cent and 6 per cent deficient in meat.

Following these results a formal sample of the same product bearing the same declaration was taken and this also was found to contain only 66 per cent of meat thus being 5.7 per cent deficient. Before taking further action in respect of this latter sample the attention of the Ministry was drawn to these consistent deficiencies. The Ministry in reply stated that following similar deficiencies occurring in another brand of Australian Beef Steak in Gravy, taken by another Authority in 1966, enquiries undertaken at that time by the Ministry had suggested that the discrepancies between the declaration on the labels and the meat content, were due to a difference between analytical techniques used in the United Kingdom and those used in Australia. In view of this explanation it was considered inadvisable to take further action in respect of this latest sample but the possibility of reconciling analytical techniques between the two Countries will have to be considered before the standards defined in the Canned Meat Regulations 1967 become operative on the 31st May, 1969, if discrepancies of this nature are to be avoided.

Two informal samples of Cornish pasties were shown to contain 12.0 per cent and 9.7 per cent of meat respectively. The Public Analyst was of the opinion that cornish pasties should contain at least 12.5 per cent of meat but as this standard will not have legal sanction until after the 31st May, 1968, approaches were made to the producers advising them to improve the quality of their pasties to the intended standard.

Pesticides Residues in Foods

The Department has co-operated during the year in a National Enquiry to find the extent, if any, of contamination of food supplies by toxic chemicals. This has involved the taking of samples of various classes of food where there might have been contamination

during the growing of crops or in the feeding of live stock intended for food, on animal feeding stuffs which may have been similarly contaminated. Three samples have been taken as follows: Apples, Baby Foods based on beef and vegetables, and spring cabbages. Reports received on these samples did not produce any evidence of contamination.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are not any Egg Pasteurising Plants in the Borough. Checks have been made at Bakeries and at the Cold Store where liquid egg is used or stored and all supplies have been found to be pasteurised.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	67	55	12	63	4
Cream	4	—	4	4	—
Top of Milk 18% fat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Condensed Milk ..	4	—	4	4	—
SM.A. Non-milk fat and Dried Milk	3	—	3	3	—
Butter	5	—	5	5	—
Lard and Cooking fat ..	5	—	5	5	—
Bacon	2	—	2	2	—
Sausages	8	—	8	8	—
Potted Meat	3	—	3	2	1
Meat Pasties	2	—	2	—	2
Canned Casserole Steak in gravy	4	1	3	1	3
Canned Beef and Dumplings	1	—	1	1	—
Jam and Marmalade ..	9	—	9	9	—
Lemon Curd	5	—	5	5	—
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise	2	—	2	2	—
Processed Cheese ..	3	—	3	3	—
Fresh Cream Confectionery	1	—	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	9	—	9	9	—
Sauces & Pickles	5	—	5	5	—
Canned Fruit	3	—	3	3	—
Butter Sweets	5	5	—	5	—
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Coffee Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Cooking Oil	2	—	2	2	—
Flour	4	—	4	3	1
Cake Mixture	1	—	1	1	—
Baking Powder	2	—	2	2	—
Cream of Tartar	2	—	2	2	—
Sugar	2	—	2	2	—
Spirits	3	3	—	3	—
Yeast	2	—	2	2	—
Dried Fruit	6	—	6	6	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	—	1	1	—
Food Colours and					
Flavouring	5	—	5	5	—
Glauber Salts	2	—	2	1	1
Chewing Gum	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-Cream	8	—	8	8	—
Honey	1	—	1	1	—
Pectin	1	—	1	1	—
Tomato Juice	2	—	2	2	—
Dehydrated Vegetables	4	—	4	4	—
Fish Paste	5	—	5	5	—
Canned Fish	2	—	2	2	—
Ground Spices	4	—	4	4	—
Gelatine	2	—	2	2	—
Plum Puddings	2	—	2	2	—
Ground Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Marzipan	2	—	2	2	—
Mincemeat	3	—	3	3	—
Glace & Cocktail Cherries	2	—	2	2	—
Cocoa	1	—	1	1	—
Soups	1	—	1	1	—
Custard Powder	1	—	1	1	—
Wines	1	1	—	1	—
Chicken Curry & Rice ..	1	—	1	1	—
Yeast-Vite	1	—	1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	1	—	1	1	—
Castor Oil	1	—	1	1	—
Tincture of Iodine	1	—	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	—	1	1	—
Vita Cup	1	—	1	1	—
Cider	1	—	1	1	—
Fruit Syrups	2	—	2	2	—
Haliborange	1	—	1	1	—
Fruit Lollies	1	—	1	1	—
Rennet Essence	1	—	1	1	—
Table Jellies	2	—	2	2	—
Candied Peel and					
Angelica	2	—	2	2	—
	247	65	182	235	12

Ice-Cream

There are four premises in the Borough which are registered for the manufacture of Ice-cream, under provisions of Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The heat treatment process is used at three of these premises, and at the other Ice-cream is made by reconstituting and freezing a complete cold mix obtained from national suppliers.

In addition there is a large depot in the Borough at which a fleet of vehicles equipped for making soft Ice-cream is based, and which operate over a wide area. Originally, these vehicles were owned and operated by a company of Ice-cream manufacturers, who employed the salesman on a wage earning basis, but this has been replaced by a vehicle hire system, whereby any person who is competent to drive can hire a vehicle on a weekly basis, and obtain his supplies from the depot, thus becoming self-employed. This manner of trading calls for greater supervision both of the vehicle and the operator, to ensure that satisfactory standards of hygiene are maintained, and that complete sterilisation of the equipment is carried out. Facilities are provided at the depot for the cleansing and sterilising of the vehicles and equipment and this is carried out daily under supervision.

There are in addition 328 permanent premises which are registered for the retail sale of pre-packed Ice-cream obtained from national suppliers.

During the year 41 samples of Ice-cream were sent to the County Public Health Laboratories to assess the purity of the supplies, and it is very gratifying to report that every sample satisfied the Methylene Blue Reduction Test after four hours and all the supplies were placed in Grade 1.

The compositional quality of 8 samples of Ice-cream analysed by the Public Analyst was very satisfactory, the average composition being: Fat 8.36 per cent and Total Solids 31.20 per cent.

No. Samples	Reduction of Methylene Blue Time	Grade	Observations
41	4 hours and over	1	Very satisfactory
Nil	2½ to 4 hours	2	
Nil	1 to 2 hours	3	
Nil	0 to ½ hour	4	

Food Hygiene

The last few years have seen a marked improvement in the manner in which food is displayed to attract the consuming public, and there is evidence of rivalry between food traders to outdo one another, both in the equipment of their premises and in the presentation of their wares. This is a very healthy sign, and an encouragement to food handlers to raise their own standards of personal hygiene to suit the environment in which they work. It is also good business, for there is no doubt that the general public is becoming more hygiene conscious and will tend to discriminate in favour of the shop where the highest standards of hygiene are practiced.

A clean, safe food supply, however, depends more on the individual food handler, than the attractive premises in which he works and in consequence, education in personal hygiene and in the proper handling of food throughout all the stages of its preparation and distribution, must be a continuing policy if food borne infections are to be avoided. It is pleasing, however, to be able to report that there was not a single case of food poisoning in the Borough during the year which was traceable to the food supply, and while this fact reflects great credit on the food handlers it does not provide any grounds for complacency.

The increasing interest of the general public in food hygiene has been shown by the number of requests made by various organisations in the Borough for talks on this subject and the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Deputy have been very pleased to meet these requests. Talks have also been given to food handlers at their places of work and also to some of the senior scholars in the Borough Schools.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966 which came into operation on the 1st January, 1967 gave Local Authorities greater control over the sale of open food from stalls in markets and from the vehicles of itinerant food traders. While the stricter requirements now enforceable against the street traders are welcome, and should lead to higher standards of hygiene in this type of trading, the fact remains that open food exposed for sale in the open air is subject to greater risks of contamination by wind-borne dust and fumes than is the case in permanent premises, and the need for more pre-packing of such food is therefore desirable. Furthermore, the difficulties of providing suitable and adequate washing facilities on moveable stalls and in small delivery vehicles are very real, and continuous supervision is necessary, if compliance with the Regulations is to be ensured. Communal washing facilities have been provided by the Corporation in the basement of the Market Hall for the use of the stall holders in the open market, as an interim measure until the new covered market is provided as part of the Central redevelopment,

All food hawkers operating in the Borough are licensed by the Borough Council, under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act 1954, and 53 licences have been issued.

A total of 3,918 visits were made to markets stalls and to permanent food premises during the year in connection with food hygiene and the inspection of food. The numbers and nature of cases of non-compliance with respective Regulations which were found and abated, are given at the end of this section.

**Food Hygiene (Market, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles)
Regulations, 1966**

Contraventions	Notices Sent	Contra- ven- tions Discon- tinued
Unsatisfactory vehicle or stall	8	5
Dirty or defective equipment	2	2
Risk of contamination	1	—
Personal Cleanliness	3	3
No., Name and Address on Vehicle	9	3
Lack of water supply	15	7
Lack of wash basin	12	5
First Aid Equipment	18	13
Equipment washing facilities	17	5
Inadequate lighting	6	1
Refuse receptacles	6	2
Other contraventions	42	21

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Contraventions	Number of Notices Sent	Number of Contra- ventions Found to be Dis- continued
Inadequate or unsuitable wash hand basins	10	6
Inadequate or unsuitable sinks	18	16
Dirty premises	59	48
Defective walls, floors, ceilings, doors and windows	33	27
Defective or dirty water closets and urinals	17	19
Lack of hot water supply	11	11
Lack of accommodation for clothing ...	—	2
Accumulation of refuse	14	14
Defective or dirty equipment	21	17
Absence of lighting of waterclosets ...	9	4
Inadequate ventilation	22	12
Defective or inadequate refuse bins ...	2	1
Absence of soap, towels, nailbrushes ...	12	11
Wash hand notices not exhibited... ..	9	5
Food not protected from contamination...	21	19
Other contraventions	15	14
Totals	273	226

The following table shows the number and type of food premises in the Borough:

Margarine dealers registered	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	46
Grocers and provision merchants	265
Greengrocers	58
Confectioners	130
Butchers	74
Fishmongers	44
Fried Fish Shops	44
Bakers	26
Multiple Stores	4
Restaurants and Snack Bars	24
Public Houses	145
Canteens	25

Foreign Bodies in Food

Twelve complaints of foreign bodies or mould being found in food were received during the year as follows:

A tin of Corned Beef produced in South America contained a foreign body which was suspected to be rodent excreta, but when subjected to laboratory test was found to be a foreign seed which could not be identified. A locally made cut loaf was found to contain part of a slicing saw which had broken when the bread was being sliced. The Bakery was visited and a warning was given.

A small piece of metal was found in the meat of a sausage roll, made by a local baker. An examination made of the mincing machine revealed that the metal was 'a tooth' from a new mincing plate which had only recently been fitted to the machine. A severe warning was given to the producer and the manufacturers of the imperfect mincing plate was also notified.

A plastic ring of a type used by children when blowing bubbles was found in a bottle of milk, delivered to a consumer. The ring had obviously been pushed into the bottle by a child, and the washing process at the Dairy had failed to dislodge it. The Pasteurising Dairy was notified and warned.

A fly was found baked in the crust of a loaf of Bread produced in an adjoining County, the Bakery was notified of this occurrence and by way of explanation it was stated that fly treatment had been applied in the bakehouse, and it was possible that a fly had dropped into the baking tins during their passage to the oven. A severe warning was given in this case.

A fly was also found in wrapped processed cheese of Canadian origin, the Importers were notified of this occurrence and they in turn informed the Producing Factory in Canada.

A Chocolate cream roll manufactured outside the Borough was found to contain a small quantity of artificial fibre. Investigations showed the fibre to originate from the sieve used for sieving the flour.

A barley sugar stick contained a nylon bristle, it was established that the bristle came from a brush used on the mixing slab between boilings.

A cake produced locally had inside it a metal carton fastener, this had obviously become detached from the carton and got into the cake. A written warning was given to the Producer. A small pebble was found in a tin of mandarin oranges produced abroad, the Importers were notified of this occurrence.

A small slug was found by a consumer in a packet of frozen peas. This was a National product and a written warning was given to the Producer.

Slight mould occurred in crumpets sold from a mobile vehicle produced outside the Borough. This obviously resulted from failure to sell stock in rotation and a severe warning was given to the Vendor.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

It is surprising that in an industrial town where the industries are integrated with residential areas as is the case of Chesterfield, complaints of noise are not more numerous, for only 11 such complaints were received during the year, and only four of these were associated with heavy industries. It is true that many of the noisy processes in the iron and steel industry which involved the use of the steam hammer and the shearing machine, have been replaced by the hydraulic press which is much quieter in operation, but there are still some noisy processes for which a substitute has not been found, namely the rivetting and grinding of metal, and complaints of noise from these sources do occur from time to time, particularly when night shift working is necessary. Two of the complaints received were associated with the fabrication of large metal cylinders, and mining equipment, and whilst the noise was not noticeable during the day time when it merged into the normal background noises, it became intolerable to nearby residents when the noise was heard in isolation. With the co-operation of the factory owners concerned improvement was effected by the redistribution of the noisier processes to the day shifts.

Noise from the use of explosives in the breaking of castings at a steel breaking and dismantling yard, and the vibration from the dropping of a weight used for this purpose was the subject of complaint by nearby residents. In this case, the complaint was more concerned with the shock and vibration of very infrequent explosions rather than the existence of a persistent noise. While there does not appear to be a suitable alternative to the breaking of large castings, the firm undertook to reduce to a minimum, the explosive charge used and to strengthen and screen the pit so as to reduce the noise and blast effect.

Other complaints investigated referred to the barking of guard dogs when disturbed during the night hours, disturbance by transport vehicles leaving the depot early in the morning and returning late at night, two complaints of noise from 'Beat Groups' in licensed houses, and noise from the running of vehicles in repair garages.

Following informal approach to the offenders in these cases, the nuisances were abated and in no case had there to be recourse to legal action.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

The only Animal Boarding Establishment in the Borough which is controlled by the above Act and licensed by the Local Authority is owned and controlled by the R.S.P.C.A. Extensive alterations have been made to these premises during the year and a very high standard has been maintained.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

A total of 13 residential site licences are in operation in the Borough under the above Act, seven of which are in respect of sites accommodating four or more caravans with a combined total of 109, the remainder being individual site licences.

One of the caravan sites is owned by the Corporation and was originally laid out to accommodate 54 residential caravans in order to relieve the housing shortage which existed in the 1950's. With the improvement in the permanent housing position this site has gradually been "run down" and only 16 caravans were on the site at the end of the year.

There have been several incursions into the Borough during the year by gypsies and itinerant scrap merchants who have used vacant land, road verges and slum clearance sites as caravan encampments, to the embarrassment of nearby residents, and a considerable amount of the time of Public Health Inspectors, the Surveyors Department and the Police has been taken up in getting these van dwellers to move on. The conditions created by some of these travellers on the sites they occupy are very often appalling and there is little wonder that their presence is resented. It was necessary to take legal action under the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 to secure the vacation of one of these unauthorised sites during the year, and to obtain an Order against the reoccupation of the land which had been repeatedly occupied and misused by the campers.

HOUSING

During the year 331 new houses have been completed in the Borough, 147 of which were built by the Corporation and 184 by private enterprise.

The first phase of the Albert Street Urban Redevelopment was completed in October, providing ninety-two living units, thus permitting the rehousing of the tenants of the 49 houses in the adjacent Brunswick Street Clearance Area and the demolition of the houses to enable the commencement of the second phase of the development. When completed a total of 136 living units in the form of flats and maisonettes will have replaced a congested area of very substandard houses, at the same time keeping this small Community together in a district to which they are accustomed.

Eleven clearance areas involving a total of 107 houses have been the subject of official representation. The two largest areas in London Street and in Bamford Street, New Whittington, which contain 23 and 33 houses respectively, together with adjacent land in High Street and Handley Road are to be acquired by the Cor-

poration for Urban renewal, the development to be similarly phased as in the Albert Street Scheme in order to prevent the dispersal of the community in this part of the Borough.

Objections were made to the confirmation of two Compulsory Purchase Orders and Public Inquiries were conducted by the Ministry of housing and Local Government. One of these was in respect of 49 houses in the Brunswick Street Redevelopment Area, but following the Inquiry the Order was confirmed by the Ministry without modification. The owner/occupier of one of the five houses in the Sheffield Road Compulsory Purchase Order was successful in having his house re-classified following his objection to its inclusion in a Clearance Area.

Fourteen houses were also represented as being individually unfit for human habitation, thirteen of these being owned by Corporation.

A total of 129 houses in confirmed clearance areas and individual unfit houses have been demolished during the year and 119 families comprising 318 persons were re-housed from these areas.

The total number of houses which have been demolished or closed in the slum clearance programme from 1955 to the end of 1967 is 1,413.

Action has also been taken under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Act to secure the repair of 380 houses which were found not to be in all respects fit for occupation. In 286 of these cases the houses were repaired, following informal action but the service of statutory notice was necessary to secure the repair of the other 94 properties.

The number of houses improved during the year with the aid of Standard Grants was 142 at a total cost of £16,359. In addition three houses were improved with the aid of Discretionary Grants, totalling £897.

The additional amenities which have been provided with the aid of the grants mentioned above are as follows:

Fixed baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Hot water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Wash basins	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Internal Water Closets		...	...	...	...	...	140
Food Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Most of the houses improved have been owner-occupied, and there still seems to be a reluctance on the part of the owners of tenanted properties to take advantage of the generous grants available to improve their properties and thereby adding, not only to the comfort of their tenants but also to the useful life of their property.

Rent Act, 1957

There was only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair and an undertaking submitted by the owner to carry out the repairs was accepted.

The following Tables show the number of new houses built in the several Wards of the Borough and details of the progress of the Slum Clearance Programme and of work connected with the housing carried out during the year.

	Dunston	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	St. Helen's	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	21	—	21	—	—	7	—	92	—	6	—	147
Built by Private Enterprise	16	30	42	35	8	20	3	4	3	1	—	22	184
TOTAL	16	51	42	56	8	20	10	4	95	1	6	22	331

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1967.

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	619
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,159
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation:	
(a) In clearance areas	136
(b) Individual unfit houses	14
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders ...	142
(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders	2
5. Number of unfit houses closed	—
6. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	457
7. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit as a consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	391
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) Under Housing Act	—
(b) Under Public Health Acts	62
(c) By local authority in default of owner	29

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1967

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Persons who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet rehoused
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
198 Clearance Areas ...	1,683	5	—	5,372	1,444	4,392	150	1,345	234	201
Individual Houses	713	38	52	2,350	593	2,159	91	594	20	4
	2,396	43	52	7,722	2,037	6,551	241	1,939	254	205

In addition 15 houses adjoining Clearance Areas have been purchased and demolished as part of a redevelopment Area

SECTION IV

SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE**1967—68**

The Mayor (Councillor G. A. Wigfield, J.P.)

Alderman E. Swale, C.B.E., D.F.C., J.P.

(Chairman)

Alderman H. C. Martin

(Vice Chairman)

Alderman J. Anderson,	Councillor V. S. Allen
C.B.E., J.P.	„ Mrs. M. W. Anderson
„ H. C. Day,	„ Mrs. B. A. Brightmore
F.C.A., M.B.E.	„ T. Bucknall,
„ J. L. Hadfield	M.B.E., J.P.
„ L. Heath, B.E.M.	„ J. Ford
„ H. C. Mullett, J.P.	„ Mrs. A. Collishaw
„ E. B. Robinson	„ E. C. Hancock, J.P.
„ L. Wilkinson	„ Mrs. C. Sargeant
	„ B. S. Willett

County Council Representatives:

Alderman W. Trippett	Councillor Mrs. J. K. Bailey
One Vacancy	„ Mrs. J. M. Tudor

Co-optative Members:

Mrs. A. Mather	R. Brightmoor, Esq.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	W. H. Jarvis, Esq.
W. E. Glister, Esq., M.A., J.P.	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE
(at 31st December 1967)

Borough School Medical Officer:
H. Bailey, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:
M. Joan Cash, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.

School Dental Officers:
C. C. Grant, L.D.S., R.C.S. Edin.)
M. E. J. Coad, L.D.S.
F. O'Daly, B.D.S. (Part-Time)

Speech Therapist:
Mrs. D. Brocklehurst, L.C.S.T.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:
Mrs. M. M. Hattley (Senior) Miss M. Norman
Mrs E. K. Greenfield Miss M. J. Roddis
Miss K. M. Thorpe

Clinic Nurse:
Mrs. E. M. Franklyn

Clerical Staff:
Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk) Miss A. Barker
Miss K. Wilde Miss G. May

Dental Surgery Assistants:
Miss E. Sheard
Miss F. Calkwell

Part time Physiotherapist, Frank Merifield and Ashgate Croft:
Vacancy

STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE

Consultant Psychiatrist: F. G. Thorpe, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.
Educational Psychologist: Mrs. G. M. Hamer, M.A.
Assistant Educational Psychologist: Miss J. Ingham, B.A.
Acting Psychiatric Social Worker: Mrs. P. A. Rose
Clerks: Mrs. I. Lilley
Miss W. Whyatt

**REPORT OF THE
BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1967
(CHESTERFIELD EXCEPTED DISTRICT)**

The health and parental care of school children in the Borough remains of a high standard. Personal hygiene and clothing is good with a few exceptions.

3,765 pupils received a full medical examination during the year, of which number only 7 were classed as unsatisfactory. 535 individual pupils were found to require treatment; the largest proportion of defects found were those of defective vision.

Whilst ringworm seems to be almost completely eradicated, scabies crops up occasionally in families where the hygiene is poor and there is a small hard core of children who are verminous from time to time.

Now that the new County Council School for educationally sub-normal children is fully established, it is pleasing to report that we are now able to place all the Borough educationally sub-normal pupils in Ashgate Croft School; there is, however, still a need for more infant accommodation. There are a dozen or so children who are thought to be of low intelligence of school age but under 7 for whom placement in ordinary schools is difficult.

At the end of the year there were 13 children from the Borough in residential schools; 2 were newly placed and 4 left during the year. During the year 11 children received home tuition.

The Frank Merifield Special School, the Children's Centre and Holly House Hostel continued to function as in previous years.

Speech Therapy has continued at both the Town Hall and Edmund Street Clinics with regular weekly treatment sessions at the Ashgate Croft and Frank Merifield Special Schools. The majority of children seen had articulatory defects but some stammerers also received treatment together with a few cleft palate cases and children with delayed language development. There was one case of dyslexia during the year.

It is unfortunate that it has not yet been possible to secure the services of a physiotherapist as there is a number of children who would benefit from physiotherapy, especially at the special schools.

Auditory training and testing of school and pre-school children has continued during the year. Apparent dullness or backwardness may be due, in some cases, to unsuspected deafness. The best time for treatment of deafness is in infancy and some of the health visitors and school nurses have attended courses for detecting deafness in pre-school children. The teaching unit for the partially deaf at the New Whittington Primary School continued to operate during the year; the unit for secondary school children was commenced at the Edwin Swale School.

It is pleasing to report that during 1967 the School Dental Service was more or less fully operative.

Follow-up

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with the following up during the year 1967.

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Other visits	...	...	...	...	81
(c) For hygiene surveys	...	...	...	...	187
					—
					270
					—

2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Cases of infestation	...	...	...	...	48
(b) Scabies	...	...	...	...	23
(c) Ringworm	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Eye defects	...	...	...	...	9
(e) Other medical defects	...	...	...	...	33
(f) Other visits and re-visits	...	...	...	...	7
					—
					120
					—

Medical Treatment

During the year, 581 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 757 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Number of attendances (old and new)	...	...	426
„ of new cases	...	...	61
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	...	...	132
„ who required no glasses	...	...	12
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	...	...	8
„ of cases in which treatment was not completed	...	...	5

Brambling House Child Guidance Centre

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Child Guidance Centre during the year under review:

		<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1967...	...	27	69	2	98
Cases re-referred in 1967	...	3	10	—	13
Waiting list from 1966	...	4	11	—	15
TOTAL	...	34	90	2	126

			<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Magistrates' Cases. Reports only	...	...	—	3	—	3
Uneventuated	...	...	3	10	—	13
One interview only	...	...	1	19	—	20
Advice only	...	...	2	3	—	5
To Special Schools	...	...	5	—	—	5
For testing only	...	...	2	—	—	2
Admitted for supervision	...	...	1	4	—	5
Admitted for treatment	...	...	16	35	—	51
Admitted for residential treatment	...	...	—	2	2	4
Admitted to Children's Home	...	...	—	—	—	—
In abeyance	...	...	—	—	—	—
Waiting list for 1968	...	...	4	14	—	18
TOTAL	...	...	34	90	2	126

Cases still on books at the end of 1966	...	...	110	80	—	190
Cases admitted during 1967	...	...	31	68	2	101
TOTAL	...	...	141	148	2	291

Cases discharged during 1967	...	...	51	65	—	116
Cases carried forward to 1968	...	...	120	77	—	197

Total No. of interviews with patients, 1967	...	...	388	259	—	647
Total No. of interviews with parents, 1967	...	...	254	249	—	503

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended 31st December, 1967

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1968 12,791

Part 1—Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age groups inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical condition of pupils inspected		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part 11	Total Individual Pupils
		No.	No.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1963 and later ..	170	170	—	—	3	19	22
1962 ..	566	566	—	—	16	76	86
1961 ..	298	298	—	—	10	32	39
1960 ..	57	56	1	—	1	13	13
1959 ..	36	36	—	—	3	10	13
1958 ..	28	28	—	—	3	8	10
1957 ..	107	106	1	—	3	17	20
1956 ..	801	798	3	—	35	86	116
1955 ..	420	418	2	—	25	51	68
1954 ..	47	47	—	—	5	12	16
1953 ..	696	696	—	—	15	37	50
1952 and earlier ..	539	539	—	—	31	55	82
Total ..	3,765	3,758	7	—	150	416	535

Column 3 total as a percentage of Column 2 total ... 99.81

Column 4 total as a percentage of Column 2 total ... 0.19

TABLE B—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of special inspections ...	...	...	654
Number of re-inspections ...	...	...	2,348
<hr/>			
TOTAL ...	...	...	3,002

TABLE C—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,386
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested							194
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

Part II—Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections during the year

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTION				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T.	8	18	25	51	8
		O.	10	19	17	46	4
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ..	T.	30	47	73	150	80
		O.	77	246	238	561	35
	(b) Squint ..	T.	19	3	9	31	6
		O.	10	10	32	52	5
	(c) Other ..	T.	5	2	—	7	11
		O.	7	—	4	11	3
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ..	T.	5	4	20	29	36
		O.	11	4	23	38	147
	(b) Otitis Media	T.	23	5	12	40	28
		O.	46	1	15	62	2
	(c) Other ..	T.	2	1	4	7	24
		O.	4	1	1	6	4
7	Nose and Throat	T.	21	9	18	48	35
		O.	55	4	47	106	10
8	Speech	T.	11	2	15	28	26
		O.	14	4	19	37	10
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T.	3	—	1	4	3
		O.	18	1	6	25	5
10	Heart	T.	7	4	1	12	5
		O.	22	7	14	43	4

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspection
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
11	Lungs	T.	22	7	18	47	11
		O.	34	9	28	71	4
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ..	T.	3	1	—	4	—
		O.	9	1	2	12	—
	(b) Other ..	T.	—	4	17	21	9
		O.	16	5	19	40	3
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ..	T.	—	1	3	4	1
		O.	2	4	25	31	1
	(b) Feet ..	T.	6	2	7	15	4
		O.	24	19	41	84	4
	(c) Other ..	T.	8	6	7	21	11
		O.	14	11	15	40	1
14	Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	T.	3	4	6	13	8
		O.	—	1	4	5	—
	(b) Other ..	T.	4	—	3	7	11
		O.	1	—	3	4	5
15	Psychological — (a) Develop- ment ..	T.	—	—	—	—	—
		O.	5	25	155	185	69
	(b) Stability	T.	—	7	48	55	39
		O.	70	17	20	107	24
16	Abdomen ..	T.	2	3	1	6	6
		O.	3	—	4	7	2
17	Other	T.	2	5	10	17	13
		O.	3	18	27	48	6

Part III—Treatment of pupils attending maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools)

TABLE A

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	7
Errors of refraction (including squint)	463
Total	470
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	228

TABLE B

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	20
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	106
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other forms of treatment	29
Total	158
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1967	1
(b) in previous years	38

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	30
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—
Total	30

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN

(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	—
Scabies	15
Impetigo	1
Other skin diseases	65
Total	81

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	141

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	158

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	19
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ...	848
Total (a)–(c)	867

Part IV—Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

1. Number of pupils on the Register of Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools including Nursery and Special Schools in January, 1968 12,791

2. Attendances and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visit	1,145	964	199	2,308
Subsequent Visits ...	1,873	1,942	312	4,127
Total Visits ...	3,018	2,906	511	6,435
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	336	437	79	852
Fillings in permanent teeth	602	2,365	596	3,563
Fillings in deciduous teeth	1,566	188	—	1,754
Permanent teeth filled ...	563	2,279	563	3,405
Deciduous teeth filled ...	1,532	184	—	1,716
Permanent teeth extracted	60	410	89	559
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,981	468	—	2,449
General anaesthetics ...	655	230	18	903
Emergencies	69	32	7	108

No. of pupils X-rayed	73
Prophylaxis	714
Teeth otherwise conserved	403
Number of teeth root filled	16
Inlays	1
Crowns	29
Courses of treatment completed	2,581

3. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	23
New cases commenced during the year	37
Cases completed during the year	51
Cases discontinued during the year	5
No. of removable appliances fitted	44
No. of fixed appliances fitted	4
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant,	5

4. Prosthetics

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) ...	1	11	8	20
No. of dentures supplied ...	1	12	8	21

5. Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 903

6. Inspections

(a)	First inspection at school. Number of pupils ...	8,807
(b)	First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils ...	930
	No. of (a) plus (b) found to require treatment ...	4,424
	No. of (a) plus (b) offered treatment ...	4,416
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ...	2,689
	No. of (c) found to require treatment ...	1,492

7. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment ...	920
Sessions devoted to inspection ...	53
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ...	35

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